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STATE OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. LEACH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina said:

Mr. SPEAKER:—Infinitely the most momentous question of the age, and probably the most important one in the future history of the world, is presented for consideration to us who sit around the council board of the nation—the Representatives of the freest Government and the greatest people on the face of the earth.

And, sir, I am sorry that I can bring but little of the *prestige* of public service or public station to give force and consideration to anything I may be able to say.

It is a question of *union* or *disunion*—a question that involves peace, happiness, prosperity, and greatness on the one hand; and war, bloodshed, misery, and ruin on the other. This Congress of the American nation is about to make a solemn decision, and deliberately record its action as such, upon that question and political principle which underlies the entire frame-work and superstructure of our great constitutional fabric—*man's capacity for self government.*

Thirty million of our people—to say nothing of the nations of other lands—are looking on with intense anxiety and in breathless suspense, to see what will be the result of our action, and whether we shall meet the just expectations of the country, and of the civilized world. The throbbings of the great American heart with alternate emotions of hope and fear, are felt from one end of this Union to the other.

We are in the midst of a revolution, as yet, thank God! bloodless; but how long, considering the mighty events that are hurrying us rapidly onward, it may remain so, no one can tell. We should meet the issues that are pressing upon us, and grapple with the difficulties and dangers that so oppress the country, recognizing them as they really exist, and deal with them as facts in a practical way by the full exercise of our best reason, and in the true spirit of of an enlarged patriotism.

And the first general question presented for solution in this alarming crisis of the country is, can our sectional difficulties and troubles be settled by the Representatives of the American people now in Congress assembled! Can the Constitution and the Union be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to a distracted land? And can this adjustment and settlement be made upon a fair basis, honorable alike to all sections, upon principles of justice and equity? Sir, I maintain that it can and ought to be done. And as an American citizen, glorying in that proud name, and as a Representative on this floor, in the name of my patriotic constituency, in the name of the law abiding and Union-loving people of North Carolina, in the name of the whole country, I demand it. Sir, I envy not the man—now that the clouds of our public misfortunes, warmed with the lightnings and freighted with the thunders of dissolution, have thickened to a tempest, and the voice of our country's calamity is calling us to her relief—I envy not the man, be he in public or private station, from the North or from the South, who shall gaze on the tempest with indifferent eyes, heed not the importunate voice, or, with a cold heart, turn a deaf ear to the appealing call. I thank Heaven I do not envy such a man. My feelings would incline me rather to bestow upon him my pity, mingled, perhaps with a less amiable sentiment.

The imperiled condition of this great country; the threatened dangers of civil war, with all its untold horrors, render it a duty bounden and imperative upon every member on this floor, in exercise of the loftiest patriotism, to rise superior to party platforms, political organizations, and sectional rancor, to the true dignity of the great questions at issue; and from the high stand-point of the Constitution and its guarantees, survey the difficulties and differences in dispute between the two sections with firm resolve and patriotic endeavor to settle and adjust them, as wise statesmen should do, in the same spirit of mutual forbearance, conciliation, and compromise in which our fathers—inspired with the genius of great deeds, after months of labor, toil, and anxious consultation, invoking Heaven's blessing upon their efforts—formed and established for themselves and their posterity, that great chart and glorious bulwark of civil, political, and religious liberty, the Constitution of the United States. Sir, those Representatives who, either from a supine indifference to the troubles that environ the Constitution, shall fail to meet the question in this spirit, will be held, in my judgment, not only to a painful responsibility at the forum of conscience, but will deserve and receive the execrations of millions living and yet unborn, to say nothing of a fearful retribution hereafter, when the motives and actions of men shall be weighed at the gates of eternity!

Such, Mr. Speaker, are the responsibilities that attach to us, who are charged and intrusted with those grave matters of such weighty and solemn import by anxious and confiding constituents, whose patriotic appeals for the perpetuity of the Union, and urged with the earnest importunity, are coming up to us daily in the various forms of prayers, memorials, petitions, letters, resolutions of primary meetings, and immense Union demonstrations held all over the land; all looking to the one great object of the settlement of our sectional troubles—the restoration of peace, and the salvation of the Union.

And this responsibility of settling our difficulties rests mainly upon you, gentlemen of the Republican party, who are now dominant in both Houses of Congress, and who have recently attained power and are about to assume the administration of the General Government. And you should come to the rescue promptly; for it is in vain to talk about delay until after the inauguration of your President. I greatly fear it will then be too late. The excitement of the country is becoming too intensified to wait longer. The people are growing impatient, and are everywhere asking why nothing is done? It would be regarded as a great piece of folly to wait until the dwelling is burned down, and then to call out lustily for the firemen and the engines; or, after the patient is dead, to call in the physician to ascertain the nature of the disease. "Folly made drunk" could not more fatally err. No, sir, unless there is an immediate return to the obligations of the Constitution, and a recognition of the equality of all the States, and a guarantee of the rights of the South, by the people of the North, in view of the rapid progress that revolution has already made, peace cannot, I fear, be much longer maintained, or the Union much longer be preserved.

Why, sir, the first great difficulty in the way to an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, is the sad and startling fact that the broad aegis of the Constitution no longer spreads its peaceful and protecting shelter over thirty-three States; but six have already, with erratic eccentricity, shot madly from their orbits, and from the system in which they have heretofore revolved so harmoniously. They have left the great sisterhood, and are essaying to set up for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, let us so legislate as to bring them back; not by menace, not by waging an unnatural war upon them, but by kindness, by expostulation, and by reason; by appeals such as have never been made in vain to American citizens—in the name of their beloved country.

I have, heretofore felt it to be a paramount duty, during the whole of the session, to utter no word, do no act, give no vote, that might have the slightest tendency to widen the breach, increase the excitement, inflame the passions, or add to the rancor of our unfortunately sectional hostility, but rather to ally this excitement, calm those passions, and harmonize the conflicting interests of all sections; and, with this leading idea as the guide of my actions, I have given votes which under other conditions, and circumstances of less exigecny, I might not have given.

Sir, with the view of understanding more clearly the precise nature and character of the question at issue, I desire to glance briefly at the causes, gradually increasing and multiplying, which have finally produced the present alarming crisis, and distracted state of the country. And I shall do so, disclaiming any purpose of crimination of any party—for the questions for consideration involve the whole country in too much danger to allow any party feelings to enter into their discussion—but with the hope of endeavoring to apply to them the tests of truth and logic, so as to ascertain whether there cannot be found a remedy and a redress for all the grievances, real or imaginary, with which the country is so much afflicted.

For more than twenty years the subject of slavery has been actively agited in both sections of the Union, and often by wicked men and unscrupulous demagogues, who, by means of such agitation, by inflaming the minds of their respective constituencies, and arraying those sections against each other, have frequently succeeded in getting into power, and, by its abuse, have sent out all over the land, in form of speeches, circulars, and pamphlets, misrepresentations of the real feeling, opinions, and sentiments of the people of one section toward those of the other; and the country has passed through several crisis seriously threatening its integrity, brought on and fostered by such continued agitation. And at last, the Democratic party, flushed with success, and feeling secure in power, in an evil hour of folly and madness, *repealed the Missouri Compromise*—that solemn compact enacted and agreed upon by the great statesmen of the last generation. By this most unfortunate and mischevious legislation of the great Democratic party, "the scepter departed from Judah," and it is alike its *prestige* and its power. Is now all but universally admitted, in every quarter and by every party, that it is to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, mainly, together with the supposed corruption and reckless extravagance of the present administration, that the Republican party owes its complete organization, and on account of which it has acquired its present strength and achieved its victory in the late presidential contest.

After the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, under the lead and dextrous management of Mr. Yancey—a well known and distinguished disunionist—and the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge subsequently by the southern wing of the party, it will be remembered by many thousand whom I addressed during the presidential canvass, that I predicted, in common with others who took an active part in that contest, that the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge, which every body anticipated, and the election of Mr. Lincoln, the other sectional candidate, would be seized upon as a pretext for destroying the Union.—This was denied in unqualified terms, and I never saw or heard of a man in the whole State who favored the breaking up of the Union in the event of his election, however, much it was to be deprecated.

And this brings me to the consideration of the doctrine of secesion, and its dangerous consequences. I will not consume my time by arguing the question of the right of secession further than to say that, in my judgment, there can be found no warrant for it in the Constitution; and no foundation for it, as derived in any way from that instrument. If a State has a constitutional right to secede, then the Constitution of the United States would be subject to the will and control of every State in the Union. It would be the mere creature, not only of all the States but also of any one of them; for it could be destroyed at any time by any State. It seems to me that the mere statement of the proposition carries upon its face its own refutation. It is a solecism to speak of the constitutional right of secession; for it means revolution. I regard it as a dogma, not only indefensible, but dangerous.

I cannot see how secession, even if constitutional, can afford any remedy for the grievances of the South; and it is certainly a matter of profoundest regret that the cotton States, following in the lead of South Carolina, have seen fit to withdraw from the Union. I submit that this action of the States was precipitate, unjustifiable, and unwise; and that in acting thus, they have shown themselves wanting in respect to their sister slave States; especially when it is remembered that but for this withdrawal, and the consequent retiring from these Halls of their respective delegations, there would have been a decided majority in both Houses of Congress against the incoming Administration—with the power therefore, to have controlled the legislation of the country. This should have been considered; and all honorable and peaceful means should have been exhausted before taking such tremendous issues, and fraught with such fearful consequences.

But has the South no cause of complaint of northern hostility to its interests, and of northern aggressions? Sir, I maintain it has; and that there is not a member on this floor who does not know it and in his conscience feel it. And it is a sad comment upon the patriotism of the times, and most discouraging to have to witness, from day to day, the stoical indifference and stolid obstinacy of northern members, while the disintegration of States is going on, and the Union is being dissolved. Representatives of the North, these troubles have been brought on by your gradual but persistent encroachments upon the rights of the South, as manifested in your personal liberty bills; your exclusions of the South, with their slave property, from the Territories, in derogation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case; your denial of property in slaves upon the quipple that they are "persons" only; and this, too, when you know that slavery existed in 12 of the original thirteen States at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and that it is recognized in that instrument, and when, but the other day, your leader, (Mr. Corwin,) so distinguished as a statesman and a lawyer, said in his speech:

"He looked upon that as property which, by a man labor, could be converted into value in goods or money. That he called property. He did not mean to say, that man had property in man; but there was a relationship existing between a slave and his owner, which was recognized by the United States; in this, to wit: that every State recognizes the right of a master to establish his claim to a runaway slave. That relationship which existed between a man who owes labor and him to whom it is due was called slavery."

Your threatened interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; your "irrepressible conflict" dogma, of eventually striking down slavery in the States—as promulgated not only by Mr. Seward, but before him, by your chieftain, Mr. Lincoln—urging upon the opponents of slavery to arrest its further expansion, and "place it where the public mind can rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction"—for such are his identical words; your triumph as a sectional party on the one idea of hostility to slavery in the election of sectional candidates, who, on account of their sectional views, failed to receive one electoral vote in 15 States; thus organizing and bringing into power a sectional party, in utter disregard of the warning voice of the Father of his Country, who, "though dead, yet speaketh"—aye! sir, in that immortal State paper, his Farewell Address, Washington speaks to you in fervid eloquence and earnest remonstrance to abandon your sectional organization and become national by coming to the rescue of a nation in this hour of wail

Thus have I briefly summed up the main grievances, either existing or threatened, of which the South complains.

I have done so, I trust, with no improper feelings, and in no spirit of menace, but with the view of presenting those grievous complaints and wrongs which my section of the country has been subjected to for years, and the State I have the honor in part to represent has borne with patience and fortitude on account of her loyalty to and love of the Union. And I trust she will bear and forbear yet longer; will "watch and wait," and still hope; demanding, however, with calmness but firmness, and in the name of equality and justice, her rights *in the Union*, and under the Constitution, and its guarantees.

Representatives of the North, I appeal to you, and I ask you, if those grievances are not real? Do they not exist, and should they not be redressed? You know in your consciences, they are real; that they do exist; and you feel in your hearts, as fair-minded men, that they ought to be redressed. You have the power to do it; will you exercise it? I have the highest authority for saying that the grievances alluded to do exist, and that the complaints of the South are just.

I get this corroborative testimony from ex-President Fillmore, a patriot and a statesman; and, although residing in the North, he is a just and righteous man, and fair to all sections. In reply to a letter from Mr. Dix, notifying him of his appointment as peace commissioner to Charleston, he holds the following patriotic language:

"This is certainly an honorable and patriotic mission, and, did I believe it could do any good, I should not hesitate a moment to undertake it. But you will pardon me for saying frankly that, in my opinion, our southern brethren require no assurances beyond that of the meeting, and the address and resolutions, to convince them that the members of that meeting, and those they represented, *now are, and at all times have been, willing to do them justice*, and have done their utmost to maintain their constitutional rights; and to go there and inform them merely of this fact, which is all we can do, is, in my opinion, a work of supererogation.

"What they want, and what I want, is some *assurance* from the Republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional State laws; live up to the compromises of the Constitution; execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such *reliable assurance* as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and South.

"At present, our labors should be here. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can, with more confidence and justice, appeal to them."

Will you not remove those disturbing elements of sectional strife and discord that are working out, unless soon arrested, with such fatal certainty, the destruction of the Union?

Sir, the immense value of the slave property of the South, and the consequent immense value of the products of slave labor, make her people naturally sensitive to any aggressions upon it, or any interference with it, that tends to jeopardize its existence, or render it less secure, or in any way depreciate its value. The annual export of the great staple of the country, of cotton alone, produced by slave labor, amounts, in value, to nearly two hundred million dollars—two thirds of the entire exports of the country; and the working up of the raw material, in Great Britain alone, affords constant employment to four million operatives. And this is exclusive of the great amount annually consumed in the manufactories of your own northern States, employing many thousand laborers.

I will not detain the House by giving the statistics showing the great value of slave labor in the production of sugar, tobacco, rice, and the cereals. The South thinks slavery is right; you think it wrong. The South thinks the system is a humane one, and that the southern portion of this Union presents the highest type of civilization; you think differently. Let it be so without quarrelling.

Nature, Mr. Speaker, through the agencies of soil and climate, has given to different portions of the earth's surface a monopoly in the production of valuable staples and commodities that enter so largely into the commerce of nations. To China, the production of the *tea-plant;* to India, the growth of the *poppy;* to France, the product of the *vine;* and to our own country, the production of that great and indispensable staple of *cotton*, that controls the commerce of the world. And while other nations and countries nurture and protect, with zealous watchfulness and concern, *their national monopolies*, it is reserved to our nation alone to present to the balance of the civilized world the singular folly and suicidal policy of bringing into power a dominant party, organized in direct hostility to that section of our common country, and that form of labor which actual experience has shown can alone produce *our great monopoly of cotton.*

The gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Harris,] in the course of a very able speech, in demanding further guarantees in connection with slavery, stated the value of the slave property of his State at $40,000,000. Sir, I find, from a synopsis of the census, which I took the trouble to procure, and which is before me, that North Carolina owns the vast number of 348,877 slaves, worth $300,000,000. Think you, gentlemen of the North, that she will allow herself to be disturbed, in any way, in the enjoyment of this immense property? If you do, you have mistaken her spirit, and you are ignorant of the character and nature of her noble people. I ask Representatives of the North, and, for my present purpose, I appeal to the *delegation from Massachusetts*, as just men, and willing to be controlled in your actions and votes by the golden rule, as laid down in the Scriptures of eternal truth and justice, whether, if the South had the power to control the legislation of the country, as the North has, and should exercise that power by any legislation, jeopardizing, or depreciating, or rendering insecure, in any way, $300,000,000 worth of the property of the calculating men of your State, nay, sir, one tenth portion of that amount, would you, gentlemen, and would your people, meekly and quietly submit to such flagrant wrongs? *You know you would not.* And do you suppose for a moment that my constituents, that the people of North Carolina, *the birth-place of American liberty*, the happy homes of brave men and fair women—do you suppose that *they* will tamely submit to such odious discrimination, such inequality and injustice? Never!

No, gentlemen, you ought to recede, and accommodate and adjust this matter; and give to the South such assurances of friendship and such guarantees as shall satisfy the reasonable demands of her people, and as will lead to a settlement and pacification of our sectional troubles.

And this brings me to the territorial question, the great "bone of contention;" and which, if amicably adjusted, will doubtless lead to the happy issue of a full and complete settlement of all our difficulties. Sir, after the able and conclusive argument of my friend from Tennessee [Mr. Quarles] upon this question, it would be an unwarrantable consumption of time, and trespass upon the patience of the House, for me to enter upon the territorial question at length and in detail. I will content myself with merely glancing at some of the most prominent facts and statistics, which I find in the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office. At the date of our treaty of independence, in 1783; the now slave States had an area of territory of 638,016 square miles; and those States now designated as free, an area of territory of 169,662 square miles—there being a balance in favor of the slave States of 468 354 square miles. But in a spirit of generous feeling and fraternal respect, Virginia ceded to the General Government 239,558 square miles, and allowed to be extended over it the ordinance of 1787, which excluded slavery from it forever; thus changing the aggregate balance of territory, making the area of free territory 409,220 square miles, and reducing that of the slave territory to 398,458 square miles; out of which munificent donation have since been carved the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Again, sir: by the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803, made at Paris by our Government and that of France, we purchased the Territory of Louisiana, containing an area of 1,136,496 square miles, extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and to the Pacific ocean. This was all slave territory at the date of the purchase; and the third article of the treaty provides *in terms for its protection by the Government of the United States.*

But in 1820, we partitioned this immense territory between the North and the South, on the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude, thereby giving to the North 977.602 square miles, the South receiving only 158,894 square miles, leaving a balance of 818.708 square miles, in this division of a territory all slave, in favor of the North as against the South. By the purchase of Florida, and the annexation of Texas, the South acquired a total of territory of 383,624 square miles. And by the treaty of Gaudalupe-Hidalgo, we made a joint acquisition of 665.486 square miles. Of this, the North has already acquired California, containing 188 981 square miles, leaving 476,505 square miles undisposed of in New Mexico and Utah. Since our independence, a period of seventy-seven years, the South has acquired 392,520 square miles, and the North 1,406,141 square miles. Thus slave territory has been increased about thirty-three per cent., and free territory over one thousand per cent. In 1.217,160 square miles thus acquired by the North, slavery existed by law at the date of the acquisition, and from which it has been abolished. And to the 392,520 square miles, which has been acquired by the South, slavery existed at the date of acquisition, and it still remains as slave territory. Now, sir, is it not fair and equitable, that of the remaining territory at least, acquired by the common blood and common treasure, the South should have dedicated to its main institution this small portion? Can any fair minded man object to it? Do not reason and justice and equity demand it?

But, Mr Speaker, while the slavery question is of necessity the most prominent in this debate, and the one to which all our troubles are most usually ascribed, yet, in my judgment, there are abuses and corruptions which have gradually crept into the administration of the Government, the tendency of which has been to shake the confidence of the people in the purity of the men in power. They have seen the expenditures of the General Government swelled in a few years to an almost fabulous sum. This, sir, as every member on this floor knows, I have, in conjunction with my friend from Tennessee, who sits by my side, [Mr. Quarles,] used every effort in my power to correct. And to his efficiency in this regard, members will unite their voice with mine in bearing witness. By our joint labors we two have reduced the expenditures about one million dollars, which your Journals will show. And in those efforts, my friend well remembers, we have in every instance cooperated. Sir, we have seen homestead bills passed through this House giving away our public lands, when the bill to pension the old soldiers who defended our flag, which I introduced at an early day in the last session, cannot even be considered; although I have persistently, both at this session and the last, used every means known to parliamentary usage to call it up and put it on its passage. We have seen millions voted away to Pacific railroads; and lastly, sir, we have seen all efforts made by myself and others to reduce to the old and economical standard the pay and mileage of the members of this House and the Senate fail. These things, sir, should be at once corrected; they tend in a great degree to produce distrust in the minds of the honest and intelligent masses. But I beg pardon of the House for being led into this digression.

There are many true men at the North, ready and anxious to do full justice to their southern brethren; and it affords me pleasure to say, Mr. Speaker, (Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, in the chair) that you are of that number. I read your able and patriotic speech with unqualified pleasure, and indorse with heartiness its manly and patriotic sentiments. One of the obstacles that I conceive to be in the way of an adjustment of our difficulties is the erroneous idea that the South is asking of the North concessions. Sir, the South is perfectly satisfied with the Constitution; and the complaint is, that it has been violated and disregarded to the manifest injury of the rights secured to them by its provisions. The South, therefore, asks for nothing that the Constitution does not entitle them to. They simply ask that the provisions of the Constitution should be sacredly regarded and carried out, as its framers designated it should be, for the protection of those well-defined rights that have been outraged and disregarded. The South wants a reaffirmation of her rights under the Constitution, in such language as will admit of no dispute hereafter. The southern States do not even claim the full extent of their rights as guaranteed to them by the Constitution; for, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the South would have a right to take her slaves into all the Territories of the Union, and in claiming therein for this property the protection of the General Government. As an abstract right, she is entitled to this, but is willing to waive this right and accept the Crittenden proposition as a measure of compromise; thus surrendering to the North nearly three-fourths of all the territory of the country; surrendering all that great territorial area lying north of 36° 30′, and retaining that only lying south of that line. Now, sir, I repeat it: is there a conscientious, fair-minded man on this floor, or in the nation, that will say this is not a fair settlement, or that the South is asking too much? And yet this territorial question is, as I have before stated, the main difficulty that has brought all our troubles upon the country.

The Crittenden scheme proposes further, that Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States where it exists; that it shall not interfere with the transfer of slaves from one State to another, or with slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Maryland or Virginia; nor shall it be interfered with in the dock-yards, forts, and arsenals of the country. These are the points embraced in the Crittenden resolutions, and it is asked, for the more perfect observance of them, that they shall, as an amendment, be incorporated into the Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the States. And, sir, in my opinion, if this Congress adopts them, they will be ratified by more than six sevenths of the States, and probably by all. What the South so much wants, is such remedies as will make a final settlement of these sectional quarrels, and take away, now and forever, all pretexts for further discussion and agitation,—

"A consummation devoutly to be wished."

The Crittenden measure *will effectually do this.* The proposition submitted by the chairman of the committee of thirty-three [Mr. Corwin] will not, in my opinion, do this. Even the border slave States will not, in my opinion, be satisfied with it. It does not, as a whole, meet the just expectations of the South, and is not a fair compromise, and will not put an end to this ceaseless agitation, either in the North or in the South. I would greatly prefer, with some modifications, the border States proposition. I would readily vote for some of the propositions embraced in the majority report; there are others that I cannot, in justice to my own opinions, and to those I have the honor of representing, support. Representatives of the North, I beseech you to rise to the dignity of the occasion, and with a lofty patriotism and Roman firmness, come up like statesmen to the support of the fair and just peace measures proposed by our country's greatest living statesman, who is crowning the close of his eventful life in the patriotic and glorious effort of trying to save his country. Come to his rescue and the rescue of the Union, with resolved energy and determined will, that shall neither tire nor relax, until soothed to repose by the glorious spectacle of a reconciled and peaceful land! It is fitting that Mr. Crittenden, the friend and coadjutor of the immortal Clay, should be the pacificator in this trying crisis of our country. HENRY CLAY! charmed name in this hour of the Union's wail!

Sir, in former crises, the destiny of the country sat upon the *white plume* of the gallant Clay, as it was seen proudly to wave, conscious of victory, amid the tempestuous storm of the contest. *His* name needs no encomium from my poor tongue; neither epitaphs nor mausoleums would add to his fame;

"No marble monument he needs,
To crumble and decay;
The memory of his mighty deeds
Can never pass away!"

What is now wanting, is such guarantees as shall satisfy the border slave States, and induce them not only to remain in the Union, but to exert their good offices as mediators and peacemakers between the extremists of both sections; and by conciliation and kindness, and assurances to their sister slave States that their rights will be protected *in the Union*, endeavor to influence those States to return to the Union, and rally again under the common flag of our common country. By this, and other

WOOD, EDDY & Co's

means readily suggested to every intelligent mind, together with forbearance, and a strict maintenance of peace by the present and the incoming Administrations, I believe, sir, that the cotton States, although they will soon establish some sort of provisional confederacy, would return to the Union.

But if a coercive policy is adopted, all is lost. If this Congress cannot, and will not, settle our difficulties, and if it shall refuse to ratify and adopt such measures and propositions as will no doubt be submitted to its consideration by the peace conference now assembled in this city—a body of men unsurpassed for their wisdom, experience, great talents, and known patriotism—then, I trust the Representatives here will be, at least, willing to remit the whole question in dispute back to the people, to whom this Government belongs, and from whom parties and politicians—who so often forget that they are but the agents of the people—derive all their power. Let the Crittenden-Bigler proposition but be submitted to the voters of this Union, and my life upon it, it will be adopted amid the firing of cannon and wild demonstrations of joy in every State of the Union. The *hearts* of the *people* are *right!* It is the *heads* of the *politicians* that are *wrong!* But there must be no attempts at coercion. I am for settling our troubles by the *ballot*, and not by the *bullet*—for peace, and not for war.

Waiving the question of whether the General Government has the constitutional right to coerce a State, would it not be the height of folly and madness and wickedness, to attempt its exercise? Why, sir, the first gun fired for such a purpose would rally every slave State of the Union together in defense of their common rights, and the last hope would fade away of a reunion of all the States. Every man who is for coercive measures—whether on this floor or elsewhere—is, though he may not so regard it, to all practical purpose, a disunionist as unmitigated and thorough as *William L. Yancey;* because coercion and disunion are convertible terms; the one necessarily the cause of the other. If we have to part, while it may be in sadness and in sorrow, still, in Heaven's name, and for humanity's sake, let it be in *peace;* for remember that—

"Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war."

And this holds doubly true when such a war is waged on brethren of the same blood and a common lineage. But if, flushed with victory, in the pride of power, and in contempt of reason, humanity, religion, you shall determine to wage a civil war against your southern brethren, it will be such a war as has never before ensanguined the earth. At the horrid idea, humanity shudders; religion weeps; liberty bleeds at every pore! Sir, burnt cities, towns, villages, and hamlets; desolated fields; poverty, crime, violence, and lawlessness; sanguinary hearth stones, widowhood, orphanage, and hecatombs sacrificed to the demon of carnage, will mark its ravages, and attest its horrors! May a merciful God avert it!

Mr. Speaker, in this connection, I call the attention of the House and of the country to the following extract from a leading article on the distractions of our country, published recently in the London Times, the great political paper of England, and doubtless reflecting the sentiments and opinions of a large majority of her Majesty's subjects. It reads as follows:

"For our own part, whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that in this country there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial. Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war, in a flourishing country and among a kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours; and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union."

So think and reason our trans-Atlantic neighbors.

I repeat it, sir, the only way to bring back our erring sister States is to give them guarantees that their rights will be regarded and protected in the Union. I would afford those States every mail facility; I would give up the unwise and expensive policy of sending to the southern ports of entry floating custom-houses to collect the duties on imports; but would, for the present, *suspend the revenue laws*, as applying to those ports. In a word, would leave those States *without any excuse or pretext for remaining out of the Union.* If I were a northern Representative, as I am a southern one, I would unite with my northern colleagues, and with the Representatives of the border slave States, in all honorable efforts to bring back the cotton States. It would be generous and noble to do so. We might thus unite and bid them return to the old paternal family mansion; and then the *people* of those States would hurl the politicians from power and take their own Government into their own hands, and come back. And when they came, we should bid them, with a smile of welcome, to enter; and we should receive them, with open arms, to fraternal bosoms; point them to the proud flag waving over us; and exclaim, in kindest accents:

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever."

I tell gentlemen that it is in this spirit, and by this means, and this alone, that the Union can be preserved and perpetuated, in its integrity, to us and to our posterity.

But I am asked, what will North Carolina do in this terrible crisis? Sir, she will do her duty; her *whole* duty. There is not, in this great Confederacy, a State that is more loyal, or attached by stronger ties, or a more unalterable love to the Union. She will, in the exercise of her usual conservatism and moderation, calmly appeal to you again and again to do her justice, and restore to the country peace and harmony. No precipitation nor rashness will mark her counsels or her action. She will exhaust all peaceful and constitutional remedies to settle our troubles. She will do every thing that can be done to save the Constitution and the Union, except to tarnish her name, or sully her honor. This she will never do—never! Above all these things she desires the preservation of this Union. And as one of her loyal sons, if my poor life would avail anything to save it, I declare, before Heaven, I would sacrifice it. If, however, nothing should be done; if no guarantees whatever should be made; if civil war should ensue, and you should attempt her subjugation, or that of any of her southern sisters, by arms, she will prove to the world, in that dread arbitrament of the sword, that she has lost none of the *prestige* nor valor of her former days. In such an event, I shall feel it my duty to take my place in the rank and file with my countrymen, the brave and loyal sons of North Carolina, where we will defend as best we may her honor and her rights, and the sacred hearthstones of her virtuous people, leaving the justice of our cause and the consequences to God. I say this in no vaunting spirit; for I should feel myself an unworthy descendant (if I may be pardoned the allusion) of those who fought and bled, and fought, on he storm swept and fire-girded heights of King's Mountain, and other battle-fields of the Revolution, if in the hour of my country's peril, I should be found skulking from danger, instead of rallying to her support, and mixing in the strife. But, sir, relying with a firm faith and humble trust in the providence of God, who raised up our own Washington as an instrument to achieve for us the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty, and who in his mercy and goodness has showered upon this favored land so many blessings, I believe that he will not permit wicked and ambitious men to bring the blight of war and ruin upon our country; but that, by His protecting hand and wonderous goodness, the Union will be preserved and perpetuated—

"Till the wave in the bay
Where the Mayflower lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more."

Mr. Speaker, the Union of these States was formed more than seventy years ago, by great and good men, whose highest hopes were that it might be imperishable; and I trust that seventy years hence, when this generation shall have passed away, aye, sir, thro' countless ages yet to come, this same Union, (now undergoing a baptism of fire,) dispensing its blessings to hundreds of millions of free and happy people, and resplendant in greatness, will still be marching onward in its brilliant career of progress and prosperity, its destiny unfulfilled and its glories undimmed—

"Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last trump shall shake the world below!"

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

☞ Owing to the length of Hon. J. M. Leach's speech, and interesting news articles, we have but little room for remarks of our own this week.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The 22nd of February was honored in this place with a turn out of the Salem Brass Band, in their coach and four, in the evening; and at night there was a torch-light procession headed by our patriotic band of music.

In Charlotte the day was devoted to secession speeches, and the adoption of resolutions in favor of "the immediate dissolution of our connection with the Federal Government."

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both houses of the General Assembly adjourned on Monday morning last. We received the 'Captions' too late for publication this week, and must content ourselves with laying before our readers the Amendments to the Revenue act, only. Next week our readers shall see what the Legislature has done during its session of three months.

LAND AHEAD!—It will be seen that our glorious "ship of state" is about weathering the storm. The latest news, in another column, gives strong hopes of the speedy adjustment of our national troubles.

☞ See new advertisements and special notices of Periodicals.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Circuit, to wit:

Edenton,	Judge Osborne,
Newbern,	" Heath,
Raleigh,	" Bailey.
Hillsboro,	" Howard,
Wilmington,	" Saunders,
Salisbury,	" French,
Buncombe,	" Dick.

Bunyan Tableaux.

We would refer the reader to the advertisement of this exhibition, in another column.

The Press throughout the country, North and South, speak in the highest and most favorable terms of this Panorama of Pilgrim's Progress. It has been on exhibition in this State, for some time; and in Wilmington, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, and other places, met with the most favorable reception, giving general satisfaction to crowded houses.

The following notice is from the Evangelist:

"Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.—The scenes and incidents in the memorable life and journey of Bunyan's Pilgrim to the Celestial City, are beautifully depicted in the well executed panorama at 598 Broadway. The moving canvass, like life's panorama, gives the mind a deep and solemn impressiveness of the great drama of man's pilgrimage through this world.—Many of the paintings are well conceived and beautifully drawn. The whole is well worth seeing, both for its artistic merit and its salutary influence on the mind."

The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "It affords an evening's entertainment, which we can heartily recommend to our readers."

THE CLEAN SWEEP IN TENN.—There seems to be some doubt as to whether Tennessee has elected two disunion candidates for the Convention or none at all. As a sample of the voting in that State we note: Roane Co., 900 Union and no Convention to 15; Knox 3,255 to 286; Sevier 700 to 1; Wilson 2,606 to 252; Smith 1,900 to 200; Davidson 4,200 Union majority; &c., &c.

GEN. LEACH.

In this issue of the Press we publish entire the able and eloquent speech delivered in Congress, a few days since, by the Hon. J. M. Leach, our talented and patriotic Representative from this District.

It will be perceived that he takes strong ground in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. He is firm in tone, claiming the rights of North Carolina and the whole South, in the Union. He deals in facts as to grievances, real and threatened, and points out, in a practical manner, a remedy by which to adjust the unhappy sectional strife which now convulses our otherwise prosperous and happy country. He uses no harsh language towards any party, and appeals to Republicans, who are the dominant party, to come forward and save the country.

Gen. Leach opposes the doctrine of secession, and repudiates it. He shows that if the Southern Representatives who have seceded, had remained in their seats, they could have controlled the legislation of Congress. He urges on the North conciliation and kindness towards the South, whereby the people of the seceding States may be induced to hurl the miserable demagogues and bad men from power, and take the affairs of the country into their own hands, and come back into the Union.

He urges as a means of restoring peace and security to the Union, the adoption of Crittenden's proposition, or the Border States Resolutions,—either of which he believes would be acceptable and satisfactory to the South; or the adoption of such measures as may be recommended by the Peace Conference now in session. He speaks highly and in eloquent terms of the devotion of North Carolina to the Constitution and the Union.

In striking contrast with the unhappy effects produced in Congress by the menacing and abusive speeches of the Secessionists, we are happy to be able to say, that the kind and conciliatory, yet firm and just speech of Gen. Leach, together with other speeches of the same tone, are having a most salutary and decided effect in aiding the Peace Convention towards arriving at an adjustment of our unfortunate difficulties.

The General's speech has been highly complimented by many of the conservative leading papers throughout the country, such as the New York Herald, Journal of Commerce, Washington Star, and others.

We annex an extract from the Washington Star:

"The Union Ball Rolling On.—While the attention of the public is directed for the time being very naturally to the Peace Convention now in session here, who certainly have it in their power to settle the troubles of the times in a trice—as every State, including those claiming to have seceded, will sooner or later joyfully accept almost any terms that may be agreed on by that body—the Peace Convention—the current proceedings of Congress are by no means unimportant or uninteresting in the same connection. Thus, in the last two or three days three speeches have been delivered in the House and Senate destined to have powerful effect in the good work of enabling the Union-loving masses of the border slaveholding States to comprehend the fact that the secession movement is neither more nor less than a grand conspiracy requiring years of persistent labor to bring it to a head on the part of those engaged in it; and wrought out as it has been, not because of Lincoln's election, but to destroy the Union for the sake of its destruction only, and to the end of erecting an aristocratic oligarchy upon the necks of the people of the South for the personal benefit of the individual chief conspirators.

We allude above to the speeches of Senator Andrew Johnson in the Senate and Messrs. Harris, of Va., and Leach, of N. C., in the House, each of which is destined to tell with powerful effect at first upon the border slaveholding State popular mind; and not long hence on the popular mind of the seceding States, one and all.

The Southern Congress has passed an act taxing "all goods, wares and merchandize imported from any one of the late United States," not a member of that Confederacy.

It has also passed an act establishing the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

The following nominations have been confirmed:—Hon. Robert Toombs, of Ga., Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Memminger, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury, and L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War.

☞ As we go to Press, the indications are that the Convention will be *voted down* in Forsyth by a large majority.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Mar. 1.—Wheat 1 30@1 50. Corn 70@75. Flour 3 50@0 00. Bacon 00 @12½. Eggs 8. Butter 20.

SALISBURY, Feb. 26.—Bacon 11@12½. Corn 75@80. Flour 3,20@3 30. Wheat 1 20@1 40. Whiskey 50@1 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 25—Flour 6 75 @7 95.

DAILY BANNER.

We offer the Daily *Banner to country* subscribers, and all others; at *ten cents* a week. Fifty cents will insure its visits for five weeks, or one dollar for ten weeks. We shall be in the thickest of the Union fight from this time until the question is decided. We shall give full reports of the proceedings of the State Convention. Send in your names and your money. The Banner is the only Daily Paper in Raleigh. Address,

FRANK L. WILSON & Co.

Feb. 23, 1861.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, on Tuesday the 19th, the Tariff discussion was continued.

In the House, Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., introduced a resolution that the best way of suppressing the national troubles is through a Convention of the whole people.

Mr. Stanton's bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers came up, and was discussed.

The bill was viewed as a declaration of war, and the best means for dissolving the Union; and that there was no occasion for the bill, as Mr. Lincoln had declared there was no danger for anybody.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Tariff Bill, much amended, was passed, 25 to 14.

In the House, Mr. Bocock spoke at length against the militia bill. The Navy bill was taken up to consider the Senate's amendment, and agreed to.

In the evening, Mr. Ruffin made a hot secession speech.

In Senate, on Thursday, the House resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to discontinue mail service in the seceding States where its safety is threatened, was discussed.

In the House, Mr. Bocock concluded his speech against the militia bill. He predicted that if the bill passed the border States would within sixty days join the Southern Confederacy. He denounced and execrated the bill. After some further discussion the matter was postponed to Monday.

On Friday, there was no session in the House. The Senate was engaged on California business.

On Saturday and Monday nothing of much importance was arrived at.

☞ The Southern Literary Messenger is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are pubilshed, each volume containing at least 480 pages, in neat style, with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $3 for the year 1861. Clubs remitting us $15 in one letter will be entitled to six copies.

The Messenger will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of Dr. J. G. Baggby. The business department is conducted by Messrs. Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co., on Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va., to whom all communications of a business character must be addressed.

☞ Arthur's Home Magazine, Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, is so well known in all parts of the country, that it is scarcely necessary to speak of its peculiar characteristics. It is devoted to social literature, art, morals, health, and domestic happines; and the editors have sought to make it all that its name implies.

The fine steel engravings, "Seventy-six," and "He knew the Scriptures from his Youth," are offered as premiums to all who make up clubs, on the following terms:

1 copy, and one of the premium plates, $2.—2 copies, and one of the plates to getter up of Club, $3. 3 copies, and one of the plates $4.—4 copies and one of the plates, $5. 8 copies and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to getter up of Club, $10. 12 copies, and an extra copy of Magazine, and both premium plates to getter up of Club, $15. 17 copies, and an extra copy of Magazine, and both premium plates to getter up of Club, $20.

In ordering premiums, three red stamps must be sent, in every case, to pay cost of mailing each premium. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 323, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for the February number of Blackwood's Magazine. New volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence January, 1861.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann.	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more copies of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 00; and so on.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, N. Y.

EXCITING NEWS FROM GEORGIA.—SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.—Gov. Brown seized yesterday the ship "Martha J. Ward" bark "Adjuster" and brig "Harald," all belonging to the citizens of New York.—They will be retained until the arms are delivered up by the State of New York.

MISSOURI FOR THE UNION!—Missouri takes position with Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucy and Tennessee. The election of last week resulted in an overwhelming Union victory. Not ten secessionists are elected to the Convention.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at HEIN'S, where they can be supplied.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w. pd.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

I AM now ready, at the Drug Store, to take the list of taxables for the year 1861, within the limits of the incorporation.

All persons failing to list by the 1st of April, render themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, MAYOR.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 45-5t.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Press.

Political Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Stokes County, without distinction of party, held at the Court-House in Danbury on the 13th February, A. D., 1861, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Union sentiment of the County aforesaid in the approaching State Convention, on motion of Col. Sam'l M Hughes, S. B. Taylor, Esq., was called to the Chair and James Rierson, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner.

On motion, a committee, consisting of one from each Captain's District, was appointed to suggest a candidate for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee retired, and after a few minutes absence, reported, through their Chairman, Dr. S. Westmoreland, that they had agreed upon the Hon. John Hill. The vote of the meeting, then being taken, the report of the committee was unanimously sustained.

On motion of Dr. John Pepper, the chair appointed Robert Payne and James Tuttle, Esq's, to apprise the nominee of the action of the meeting, whereupon the Hon. John Hill, appeared, accepted the nomination, and addressed the meeting in a brief and patriotic manner.

Then, on motion of Dr. John Pepper, ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolina Standard, Western Sentinel, and People's Press, with a request that they be published.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

S B. TAYLOR, *Chm'n.*

J. RIERSON, Jr., *Secretary.*

[The publication of the above proceedings was inadvertently omitted last week.]

For the Press.

MISSISSIPPI CO., ARK'NS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Although I am somewhat distant from my native State, and even west of the "father of waters," I nevertheless get the news quite regularly, considering the distance and uncertainty of mails, &c., through your excellent paper, the Press. It affords me much pleasure to see you, together with all the influential, conservative and patriotic journals of the good old North State, so strongly arraigned on the side of the Union, particularly the able old N. C. Standard.

The Disunionists are driving rapidly on,—they drive furiously—like Jehu of old; and I am sorry to see that you have Disunionists even in good old Carolina, my own native N. C.—What a pity!

Why, sirs, but a few years since, I left the State, and it seems to me, had any North Carolinian then uttered such disunion sentiments, as some of the cross-road politicians and 8 by 10 newspapers, are now uttering, they would have been looked upon as traitors, and unquestionably mobbed.

Messrs. Editors, the second book I ever read was Weems's life of Washington; It was the gift of a kind man, (for I had no means to buy a book.)—I read it by a pine light, after the toils of the day, (12 miles north of your beautiful and interesting Salem.)—I read and re-read it, until it was almost committed to memory.—The history of our father's struggle for freedom; and the life, death, and farewell address of Washington. The impressions thus made in boyhood have not been effaced by the studies and experience of manhood and age, but much strengthened. I learned them to look upon him who would utter a word against the Government and Union which Washington and his compatriots formed, as guilty of a crime; a sin against God and man,—and for my life, I cannot think differently now.

No well informed man can be for breaking up this government now, and be a friend to the liberties of the people;—he is either a disappointed office seeker, an ambitious demagogue, or in favor of peculiar privileges for a favored class. For the laboring man he has no respect, and with him no sympathy.

Can such succeed in destroying this free government of ours, this asylum of the oppressed of every clime, this poor man's home? I do not,—I cannot believe, the God of omnipotence and justice,—the God of our fathers, who heard Washington's prayer, will permit such awful wickedness to succeed.—He will hear the prayers of his children who are crying to him day and night, and deliver them from the hands of the wicked men who are trying to lead them to ruin.

In this Government we are now free, and by the help of that God who gave it to us and in whom we trust, we intend to stay in it, and do our duty to preserve it. If there are disappointed demagogues among us, who sigh for titles of nobility and stations above us, why this is not the country for them. If they cannot be satisfied with equality of rights, I have no particular advice to give them.

Fight on then for the Union, freedom and equality of rights, and Heaven will bless your labors.

Arkansas also has a class of *little windy fellows*, who gass secession and disunion quite flippantly, but the rank and file, the bone and sinew of her people will speak in thunder tones against the mad scheme.

The limits of my sheet admonish me to close. Should you think this worthy of a place in your columns, it is at your disposal.

With kind regards and wishing your lives may be long, prosperous, and happy, I am

AN ARKANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

January 10th, 1860.

SMALL POX.—This disease has broken out near Laurel Hill, in Richmond Co., N. C.—Mrs. Margaret Fairly, recently from Alabama, on a visit to her fathers, Col. A Shaw, died of the disease, which was not known to be small pox until other members of the family were taken sick with it. She was visited by numbers while sick, and there were about 300 persons present at her funeral; so that it is feared the whole neighborhood will be infected.—Considerable excitement prevails there in consequence [Watchman.]

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE HORSES.

The "Blind Staggers" is prevailing in an epidemic form among the Horses in the upper part of this county, in Union, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Cabarrus and Rowan; in how many other localities we have not been able to learn. In many cases the horse dies in fifteen minutes after being attacked. Some planters have lost all their stock from this disease. The first symptom in the horse is a refusal on his part to eat or drink. A preventive we have heard of is to give the animal plenty of salt and hickory ashes; and the remedy, after being attacked, is to shave off the forelock, and apply a plaster of tar, and then plentifully bleeding him in the mouth and neck.

Mecklenburg Argus.

From the Raleigh Register.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES!

A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT!!

If the disunionists do not carry their points in this State, it will not be for the want of tricks and chicanery. The following tissue of gross misrepresentations—and more we never saw in the same space—was brought to light in the Senate, on Thursday night, by Mr. Turner, of Orange, in whose possession the document accidentally fell. The idea of any member of the State Senate descending to the low work of deliberately and willfully deceiving the constituents who, in an evil hour, trusted him, is truly revolting. It will be observed that this circular is dated the 22d, while Mr. Turner produced a printed copy of it in the Senate on the 21st. How many days prior to that the circular was issued, and in what quantities it was sent off to cheat the people of the mountain country, is known only to the *faithful (!)* and *truthful (!)* Senator from Jackson! It will be observed that this circular states that all the States South and West of North Carolina have withdrawn from the Union. This is a deliberate and willful misstatement; for even the Senator from Jackson, ignorant as he is, knows that Tennessee, by an immense majority, has refused to call a Convention, and that neither Kentucky nor Missouri have yet acted, although the Missouri Convention is composed of a large majority of Union men. The election in Arkansas, as far as heard from, indicates a triumph of the Union party. What now becomes of that statement of the Senator? But again, look at the following whoppers contained in some dozen lines. The circular asserts that Governor Morehead and others were sent to meet Commissioners from the *Northern* States to effect a compromise. This is untrue. Governor Morehead and others were sent to Washington to meet Commissioners from all the States that might choose to send them, and this meeting was held at the suggestion of the great slaveholding Southern State of Virginia.—The statement that this meeting had proved unsuccessful, and had adjourned, is utterly false.—The sequel only will show whether or not the meeting will be successful, as by the very latest accounts, the Conference was still in session. No bill to commence war upon the seceding States has passed, and Senator Thomas was aware of this when he made his statement to the contrary.—The assertion that the Virginia Convention have prepared for secession is precisely on a par with the other assertions, utterly and willfully false. The Committee on Federal Relations not having made their report to the Virginia Convention.

We call upon the constituents of the Senator from Jackson to show their regard for truth and fairness by hurling him indignantly from their confidence.

Accompanying this circular, there is a letter from the Hon. Mr. Clingman to James R. Love, jr., which purports to be taken from the State Journal, when, in point of fact, no such letter had been published when the circular was printed, nor could it by possibility have appeared in that paper, inasmuch as Mr. Clingman's letter is dated at Washington on the 18th, and the letter of Mr. Love, authorizing its publication, is dated Feb. 20th, *the day after the issue of the last number of the State Journal!* The letter of Mr. Clingman to Mr. Love will be attended to in our next.

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina, these are the modes taken to drive you from the Union made by your fathers. What think you of them?

We subjoin that portion of Senator Thomas' *veracious* Circular relating to Federal affairs and to which the above remarks refer. The portion omitted has reference to acts of the Legislature concerning his own immediate county, &c.:

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA,
Thursday, Feb. 22, 1861.

TO MY IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS OF JACKSON COUNTY:

Our Legislature will adjourn next Monday morning. * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * *

A large portion of the time of our Legislature has been occupied in the discussion and consideration of our Federal relations. No period since 1776, have the people of North Carolina been called on to decide so important a question, as they will have to decide at the election for delegates to a Convention (confined to Federal Affairs,) on Thursday.

The time has arrived when the same causes that divided the churches, have separted the American people politically. Since we have been in session, all the States south and west of North Carolina have withdrawn, and reconstructed under the same old constitution of our fathers, the same laws are adopted. General Jefferson Davis has been elected President and A. H. Stephens Vice Presidents of the Provisional Government. Our Southern friends, both Church and State, have withdrawn, carrying with them the old Bible and old Constitution, to preserve their religious and civil liberty, which the usurper Lincoln and his supporters propose to subvert, and form a millitary despotism.

To prevent this, and anxious to obtain concessions, which would prevent the subversion of the Government and save the Union, by almost a unanimous vote, we authorized Commissioners—Governor Morehead and others—to meet Commissioners from the northern States to effect a compromise, which, as you will see by the appended letter of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, has proved unsuccessful. And the bill to commence war upon the seceding States, passed before the Commissioners adjourned; and thereupon the Virginia Convention prepared for Secession, which will no doubt be consummated in a few days.

This forces North Carolina out of the Union with the other States, and she must remain by herself or join the South.

For my own part, to the extent of ability and means, I stand on the same platform of the whigs of 1776, for the old Constitution, and for civil and religious liberty.

The cause of the whigs of that day is the cause of their descendants now. Time will prove whether they possess the spirit of their ancestors, or whether they will submit to be taxed without representation, and surrender civil and religious liberty without a struggle.

Many of the members of the Legislature will be members of the Convention. It will be composed of men of age and experience, equal to the Convention of 1776.

Yours truly, WM. H. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Star of this evening says: "We hear that the War Department has received advices that General Twiggs has surrendered to the revolutionists of Texas all the Government military property in his charge as commander of the U. S. Military department of Texas, and pronounces judgment against him if the report be true.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

THE ISSUE.

The whole argument of the advocates of secession now rests exclusively upon the question of protection of slavery in the territories south of 36° 30'. The Republicans in Congress and out of it have proffered every reasonable guaranty that the fugitive slave law shall be enforced without hindrance, that there shall be no interference with slavery where it exists and no meddling with the interstate slave trade; in fact that all the rights of the South in regard to persons held to service and labor shall remain entirely undisturbed, even in the miserable piece of barren territory left south of 36° 30'. This latter provision is the sole remaining impediment to a peaceful settlement. The Southern extremists demand specific provisions for the protection of slavery in New Mexico, and this the North views as an unnecessary and unjustifiable exaction.

The fact is that whatever provisions may be asked for the protection of slavery in the Territory of New Mexico, they are utterly useless to the South. Slavery is already protected there by territorial legislation, and notwithstanding all the specific protection that can be offered, the irresistible law of climate and production forbid that New Mexico shall ever become virtually a slave State But there is a glaring inconsistency in the tenacity with which these Southern agitators clamor for this item of protection to slavery in the territories. Not 12 months have passed since these very men, who are now the leaders of the secession movement and demand this protection as a *sine qua non*, solemnly declare that such protection was unnecessary. We have had occasion often heretofore to state this point and show the disgraceful inconsistency of the Southern Clamorists. We find the argument briefly, pointedly and conclusively set forth in the following extract from the recent speech of Hon. Andy Johnson, a Democratic Senator from Tennessee, in the United States Senate. In reply to Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, who justified the secession of the Gulf States for want of protection to slavery in the territories, Mr. Johnson said:

But to come back to the point at which the Senator speaks of the resolutions introduced by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis,) I had referred to those resolutions to show that there was no occasion for this immediate secession without giving the people time to think or understand what was to be done. I thought so then; and I think so now, and I want to show what the senator's views were then, and see what has brought about such a change upon his mind since. We find that while these resolutions were under consideration, Mr. Clingman offered an amendment; to come in after the fourth resolution, to insert the following:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown to wit: Strike out of the amendmens the word "not."

It was determined in the negative—yeas 5, nays 43.

Now, by striking out the word "not" it makes the resolution read:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the word "not" thereby making it read that the condition of the territories does require the protection of Congress for slave property, and upon the yeas and nays being taken on that motion to strike out the word "not," there were—yeas 5, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Clingman,

The yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Chestnut, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Trumbull, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Wade, Wigfall, Wilson.

Thus, forty-three Senators recorded their vote during the last session of Congress that it was not necessary to pass a law to protect slavery in the Territories. The Senator from Oregon in connection with other Senators, under the solemn sanction of an oath, declaring that it was not necessary to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories. What right has South Carolina lost since the last session of Congress? You declared that it was not necessary to pass a law to protect them in the enjoyment of their property in the Territories; and now, forsooth, in the short space of two or three moons, you turn around and tell the country that States are justified in going out of the Union because Congress will not pass a law to protect them in the enjoyment of their property in the Territories when you said it was not necessary! That is what I call driving the nail in [Laughter.] I will remark as I go along, that the eloquent and distinguished Senator who made his valedictory here yesterday, on retiring from the Senate, voted for that identical resolution. This protection was not necessary then. They said it was wholly unnecessary. But since that, they have waked up to a sense of its necessity, and resolved to secede if it should not be granted.

To this same proposition Mr. Albert G. Brown offered an amendment. Mark you, this is not long ago.

On motion by Mr. Brown, to amend the resolution by striking out after the word "resolved" and in lieu thereof inserting:

I wish I had the whole continent here to hear this paragraph:

That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory enactment, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property; some of the territortes having failed, others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

That is a pretty clear proposition. Upon that Mr. Brown made an argument, showing the number of slaves in the Territories, and the action of the Legislatures, and concluded that if the time ever would arrive, it was then before Congress, and they should pass a law on the subject. What was the vote upon that? How does it stand? We find after an argument being made by Mr. Brown, showing that the necessity did exist, accordidg to his argument, the vote upon the proposition stood thus: The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was determined in the negative—yeas 3, nays 42.

Forty-two Senators voted that you did not needp rotection; that slavery was not in danger.

The yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present. Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory.

There were only three. Who said it was not necessary? Who declared under the solemn sanction of an oath, that protection was not needed?

Those who voted in the negative, are: Messrs Benjamin—

Ah! yes! Benjamin!—

Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, Hunter—

Mr. Hunter of Virginia, also!

Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Lane.

Ah! [Laughter.] Yes, Lane, of Oregon, voted on the 25th day of last May that slaves did not need protection in the Territories.—Now he will get up and tell the American people and the Senate that he is for a State seceding, and for breaking up the government, because they cannot get what he swore they did not need. [Laughter.] That is what I call putting the nail through. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The presiding officer (Mr. Fitch in the chair.) The galleries must preserve order.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn. Then, after voting that it was not necessary to have a proposition to protect slavery in the Territories, the original proposition to protect lavery in the Territories, the original proposition, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 35 yeas to 2 nays; thus voting all the way through, even to the final action of the Senate, that no such protection was necessary. You have not got protection, your rights, your equality; and then you tell me that I have done you injustice by defending you against the charge that you were in favor of a dissolution of the Union! Even if you approved it, it would only show that I was mistaken. You deceived me that time; that was your fault. The next time it will be mine.

This is a perfectly fair, candid and just statement of the facts, to which we challenge the attention of those among us who are willing now to follow the rash and inconsistent councils of the advocates of secession. It is especially worthy of the consideration of those who are now assembled here. There is no more need now for protection to slavery in the territotries than there was nine months ago, and yet we have the grave testimony of the very leaders of the secession movement that none whatever was needed then.

REVENUE LAW.

An Act to Amend "An Act Entitled Revenue," Ratified 16th day of Feb. 1859.

SECTION 1. That an "Act entitled Revenue," which was ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, be amended in the following manner, to wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25. there shall also be exempted from taxation all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural Societies, and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs, and all such, and their profits, as belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for parsonages.

SCHEDULE A.

SEC. 2. The amendments under schedule A. shall be as follows:

1. Real property with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed annually eighteen cents on every hundred dollars of its value.

2 The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subjects therein named, whether held in ones own right, or as guardian, executor, administrator, clerk or clerk and master of any court, or as trustee, or agent of any kind whatever, and the person or persons holding any such subject of taxation, shall list the same for taxation.

3. Every resident of this State, owning any lands of the State of North Carolina, issued after the ratification of this act, shall be liable to a tax of four cents on every dollar of interest received from such investment.

4. Paragraph (7) shall be amended as follows: Every dollar of nett dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the 1st day of July in each year, upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro', the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay an annual tax of nine cents, and in shares in all other banks, or in any other incorporation or trading company, or in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upwards, four cents. And any person listing any dividends or profit of the banks herein specially named, shall be required to list the same separately from any other dividends or profit for which he is liable to a tax, and also to specify the name of the bank upon which said dividend is due or has been received.

5. Every resident surgeon dentist, physicina, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist or other petsons taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer (except judges of the superior courts;) every president, cashier or treasurer of any bank, railroad or any incorporated company, whose annual total receipts and income, in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments amount to or are worth 3500 or upwards, one per cent. on such total receipts and income; and so much of parsgraph (16) schedule A. as imposes a tax upon persons other than those herein named, is hereby repealed.

6. The tax imposed by paragraph (17) upon liquors, wines, and cordials shall hereafter be four per cent. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B. and tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

To facilitate the collection of the tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collaterals the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State.

SCHEDULE B.

SEC. 1 The amendments under schedule B. shall be as follows:

1. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business, and every person acting for said broker whether with or without compensation shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes in the place or county in which he shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

2. Every person who is not a resident of this State who shall come into this State in the capacity of or as agent for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county and be accounted for as other taxes.

3. Every person who shall propose to act as a broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such broker's business is to be transacted and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as broker one year, and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandize, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered, or to be delivered shall pay a tax of one half of one per cent, on the gross amount of such sales made in any one year, and shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county, in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to issue whepever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of five hundred dollars for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchants' tax; and every person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars to be collected by sheriff, four hundred of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor.

SCHEDULE C.

SEC. 4. And the amendments under schedule C. shall be as follows, to wit:

1. The President and Cashier of the banks herein named, on or before the first day of October in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax on each share of stock owned by individuals or corporations, to wit:

The Bank of Washington twenty-five cents.
The Merchants' Bank of Newbern, twenty-five cents.
The Bank of Wadesboro', twelve and-a half cents.
The Bank of Fayetteville, twelve-and-a half cents.
The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, twenty-five cents.
The Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, twenty five cents.
The Bank of North Carolina, sixty cents.
The Bank of Lexington, thirty cents.
The Miners and Planters' Bank, thirty cts.
The Bank of Commerce, thirty cents.
The Bank of Clarendon, thirty cents.
The Bank of Cape Fear, sixty cents.
The Bank of Wilmington, sixty cents.
The Bank of Charlotte, twelve-and a half cents.
The Bank of Salisbury, sixty cents.
The Bank of Yanceyville, twenty-five cents.

And any other which may be characterized by this or any future General Assembly, sixty cents on the share of $100 of such stock, and in the proportion for shares of a less value.

And in case the said officers of any bank, shall neglect or fail to pay the tax, as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General, in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake.

SEC. 5. Hereafter the clerks of the county courts shall have until the tenth day of April in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the sheriff such a copy thereof, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the fortieth (40th) section of said act.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

The Latest News.

Startling Intelligence!

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT DISGUISES HIMSELF AS A SCOTCH OFFICER AND CUTS STICK FOR WASHINGTON.

Excitement, Indignation, Etc.

The New York Times publishes the following Extra, under date of Saturday, February 23:

Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. Scott, the country had been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been fastened indelibly upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered upon his journey thither; and he would have been had he followed the programme as announced in papers, and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.—The ceremony of raising the flag of thirty-four stars over the Hall of Independence yesterday morning by Mr. Lincoln, was attended with all the solemnity of such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied by a large number of ladies being present.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not in this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, Bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of the project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plan of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner and Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

At one o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon became the theme of most excited conversation.—Many though it a very unjudicious move, while others regarded it as a stroke of great merit.

LINCOLN'S SUDDEN ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL — VISIT TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully thought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction without formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

It appears Mr. Lincoln was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

The President elect, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan shortly after his arrival, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened at the White House when Mr. Lincoln entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect, who afterwards returned to his hotel.

[From the Raleigh Banner of the 27th.]

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Union Saved!!

Despatches were received in this City last night from Hon. Z. B. VANCE and JOHN A. GILMER, stating that the House of Representatives had voted for Compromise by a vote of 132 to 56—more than two-thirds. Also that the force bill had been defeated by a vote of 100 to 74.

These despatches were directed to Hon. S. H. Rogers, and also to Messrs Holden and Syme. They may be relied upon.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

A PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT PASSED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE!!

The Peace Conference, on Saturday night, passed the first branch of the pending proposition for an adjustment of our national difficulties. The pending proposition is understood to be the Guthrie compromise, which Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, condensed to the following intelligible form, divesting it of all excessive verbiage and cumbersome details, and in this shape it passed:

ARTICLE 1. In all the present territory of the United States, not embraced by the Cherokee Treaty, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line, the legal status of persons owning service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed by law, nor shall the rights arising from said relation be impaired; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the common law. When any Territory, North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Confirmatory of the above information, which we obtained from the papers which came by the Northern mail of Monday afternoon, we learn that a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city on Monday from Senator Bragg stating that the Franklin Compromise had passed. We are rejoiced to receive this intelligence, as it gives promise of a speedy settlement of our difficulties.

It is stated that these resolutions will be adopted by Congress, and that Mr. Lincoln will recommend them in his inaugural next Monday, as the basis of an adjustment.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., in Stokes county, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. L. H. Shuck, Dr. JOHN M. WADDILL, of Danville, Va., to Miss ANN E. WITHERS, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. Withers.

Near Midway, Davidson county, on the 7th inst., by S. A. Mock, Esq., Mr. HENRY C. MOCK to Miss CORNELIA A. SICKLUFF all of Davidson.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by John A. Styres, Esq. Mr. F. E. SHAMEL to Miss CHARITY LIVENGOOD, daughter of Henry Livengood, all of Forsyth.

In High Point, on the 10th inst., by R. F. Seohrest, Esq., Mr. H. S. KEITH to Miss EMILY HEDGECOCK, all of Guilford.

DIED.

At Lake City, Florida, on the 26th ult., ANDREW G. KERN, formerly Professor of music in Greensborough Female College, in the 40th year of his age.

In this place, on the 24th inst., Dr. ELISHA SMITH, aged about 45 years.

In Thomasville, on the 8th inst., after an illness of ten days, Mr. JESSE SHELLY, in the 58th year of his age. Mr. Shelly was a native of Guilford county, and for the greater portion of his life was engaged in business in Jamestown. In 1856 he removed to Thomasville, and was one of the pioneer Shoe Manufacturers of that place. In his character were amiably blended the qualities which constitute the business man, the good citizen, husband and father. At an early age he professed conversion, and connected himself with the M. E. Church in Jamestown. During his sickness when informed that his departure was at hand he remarked that while he would wish to live for the sake of his family he cheerfully submitted the issue to the will of God. His family and friends have that consolation which is so precious in bereavement, that their loss is his everlasting gain.

TOWN HALL

For a few Nights Only.

Commencing Tuesday March 5th,

THE SPLENDID MOVING MIRROR OF THE

BUNYAN TABLEAUX,

Showing Scenes THIRTY FEET in width, and weighing over 4,000 pounds, supposed by the best judges to be the finest, as it is one of the

Largest Panoramas in the World,

consisting of Sixty Magnificent Scenes, with figures of life size, illustrating Bunyan's world renowned allegory of the

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This sublime and unique work was painted by the eminent American Artists, Huntington, May, Kyle, Cropsy, Church, Dalhs, Durly and Paul Duggan, and pronounced by eminent judges to be superior to any similar work ever exhibited in this country. This beautiful and stupendous Mirror of the wonderful Dream, cost upwards of $10,000.

Cards of admission 50 cents; children and servants half price.

Doors open at 1 o'clock. Mirror will move at 1½ precisely.

Also exhibitions on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock. Doors open at 3 o'clock.

Descriptive Pamphlets of this great American Painting at the door—10 cents.

Liberal arrangements will be made for the admission of Schools.

ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S



CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.
New York.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Friday, March 8th next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, a number of TOWN LOTS, situated within the incorporated limits of Winston, and lying on Elm and Cherry Streets

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m, with the lot immediately West of the Public School House.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale. S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, Feb. 18, 1861. 44-td

GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh & Genuine,

Enquire at this Office.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening, March 1st, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

March 1st, 1861.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

Copartnership Notice.

E. BELO has this day admitted his son ALFRED, as partner in the mercantile business.

With many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, the new firm assure their friends and the public that nothing on their part shall be left undone, in order to merit a continuance of the same.

"Quick Sales and Short Profits,"

shall continue the ruling policy, and standing order of the day.

E. BELO & SON.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

☞ All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay up within the present month.—In all cases where further indulgence is expected, notes with good security must be laid in, otherwise the claims will be found in officers hands.

The present deranged state of public affairs and consequent total loss of confidence, makes this course imperative.

E. BELO.

Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st., 1861. 41-3t

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25,-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N, C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, c. c. c.

January 11, 1861. $5 = 38-6w.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools and Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap. Letter. Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

POETRY.

"Where There's a Will There's a Way."

BY ELIZA COOK.

We have faith in old proverbs fully surely;
For wisdom has traced what they tell,
And truth may be drawn up as purely
From them as it may from a "well."
Let us question the thinkers and doers,
And hear what they honestly say,
And you'll find they believe, like bold wooers,
In "where there's a will, there's a way."

The hills have been high for man's mounting,
The woods have been dense for his axe;
The stars have been thick for his counting,
The sands have been wide for his tracks;
The sea has been deep for his diving,
The poles have been broad for his sway,
But bravely he's proved, in his striving,
That "where there's a will, there's a way."

Have you vices that ask a destroyer?
Or passions that need your control?
Let reason become your employer,
And your body be ruled by your soul;
Fight on, though you bleed in the trial,
Resist with all strength that ye may—
Ye may conquer sin's host by denial,
For "where there's a will, there's a way."

Have you poverty's pinching to cope with?
Does suffering weigh down your might?
Only call up a spirit to cope with,
And dawn may come out of the night.
Oh, much may be done by defying
The ghost of despair and dismay;
And much may be done by relying
On "where there's a will, there's a way."

Should you see afar off that worth winning,
Set out on the journey with trust;
And ne'er heed your path, at beginning,
Should be among brambles and dust;
Though it is but by footsteps ye do it,
And hardships may hinder and stay,
Keep a heart, and be sure you'll get through it.
For "where there's a will, there's a way."

HUMOROUS.

HOW TO KEEP POOR.

Buy two glasses of ale every day, at five cents each, amounting in a year to thirty-six dollars and forty cents; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, counting up in the course of a year to fifty-four dollars and seventy-five cents; keep a big dog, which will consume, in a year, at least fifteen dollars worth of provision, a cat five more—altogether, this amounts to the snug little sum of one hundred and ten dollars and seventy five cents, sufficient to buy several barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of coal, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, besides a frock for the baby, and half a dozen pairs of shoes.

[redacted]

An Irishman traveling on one of the roads the other day, got out of the cars for refreshments at a way station, and unfortunately the bell rang, and the train was off before he finished his pie and coffee. "Hould on!" cried Pat, as he ran like mad after the cars; "hould on, ye murthering old stame ingine, ye've got a passenger aboord that is left behind."

A good many years ago a Massachusetts man was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. When the fact of his election was announced he was called upon for a speech. He proceeded to acknowledge the honor in very handsome terms, and added that he had no doubt he should make a good Lieutenant-Governor, as that was the office he had always held in his own house.

An Irishman discovered a part of the woodwork of a chimney-piece on fire, that endangered the whole house. He rushed up stairs to his master and announced the alarming intelligence. Down he rushed with him. A large kettle of water was on the fire.—"Well, why don't you put out the fire?" "I can't, sur-r." "Why, you fool! pour the water upon it." "Sure, it's hot water, sur-r."

Let each one strive with all his might
To be a decent man,
And love his neighbor as himself,
Upon the golden plan.
And if his neighbor chance to be
A pretty female woman,
Why, love her all the more—you see,
That's only acting human.

Said a certain individual to a wag, "The man who has raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysicians in the world?" "Then," replied the wag, "your mother ought to have the premium!"

"Julius, why did'nt you oblong your stay at the seaside?" "Kase, dey charge too much, Mr. Smith." "How so, Julius?" "Why, de landlord charged me wid stealin silber spoons."

A lady asked her gardner why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers?—"Madam," he answered, "the soil is mother of the weeds, but only step-mother of the flowers."

"Gently the dews are o'er me stealing" as the man said when he had five due bills presented to him at once.

Fish, at least, if no other animals, have cause to believe it is a bad habit of resting upon somebody else's hook in life.

If a man were blown from a house-top by a gale, would he regard it as a windfall?

"You be dammed," as the miller said to the water-course.

Many clever artists are never able to draw a good-sized check.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patients; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



The Grover & Baker Machine is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.

The Grover & Baker Machine Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.

The Grover & Baker Machine Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.

The Grover & Baker Machine sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.

The Grover & Baker Stitch is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub on bias seams.

Read the following Testimony.

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev'nds W. P. Strickland, New York; E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; W B Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; John Cross, Baltimore, Md.; John M'Cron, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; W A Crocker, Norfolk, Va.; John Paris, Norfolk, Va.; C Hankel, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; C A Loyal, Charleston, S. C.; B B Ross, Mobile, Ala.; A A Porter, Selma, Ala.; W D Wilson, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; W H Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; I Turnbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; B W Chidlaw, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; I I McFihenny, D. D., Cambier, Ohio; Enstein Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; Osmond C Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord N. H.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton,

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☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Ballard,	S. G. Keesler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Leinbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	" Isa. M. Masean er,
Miss Maggie Barnard,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meckey,
H. Beckerdite,	Jacob Parnel, 2
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss Livia Steckman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheek,
E. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Junius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper,	Isaac Teigue, 2
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Wear,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue, Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest. JOSEPH CLOUSE.

Dec. 10th, 1860. no. 25-1m.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,
AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

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AGENTS,
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A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860. 4-tf.

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionery. J. O. HALL.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c., For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

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Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of all Sizes, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET. O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

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Scotch and Hathboy Glue, at the BOOK STORE.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in Miasmy Derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

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Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type,* or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be secreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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